

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BIO-
CLES, SPORTING GUNS, &c., &c.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd May, 1897, Commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, —

A QUANTITY OF FURNITURE,

Comprising —

Drawing Room Suite in Silk Tapestries and 1000 (nearly new), OVERMANTLES, BOOKCASES, WALLING TABLES, CANTON BLACKWOOD TABLES & STANDS, ORNAMENTS, PICTURES, &c.
ONE COFFEE TABLE by LUNAN.
SEVERAL BICYCLES, including some SUPERIOR MADE ENGLISH and AMERICAN MACHINES.
SIDEBOARD with MIRRORS, DINNER WAGON, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, ELECTRO-PLATE, GLASS and CHINAWARE, CUTLERY, PATENT REQUISITES, SINGLES and DOUBLE IRON and BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEPS and FIXINGS, WARDROBES, WASHSTAND, DRESSING TABLES, SUNDAY BEDROOM REQUISITES, ONE MARBLE-TOPPED BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS and CONVECTIVE HEATER.
LADIES' CARRYING CHAIRS, COOKING-STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues issued prior to Sale.
On view from Friday, the 21st May, 1897.
TERMS OF SALE: — As Custodian.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 19, 1897. 1021

Intimations.

WANTED FOR STOLEN.

A SMART British Youth; must be well educated.
Apply to D. L.

Hongkong, May 19, 1897. 1021

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Kyche's Law Relating to the At-

torney and Solicitor-General of

England, &c., &c., &c. \$ 7.00

Copyright, Patents, Designs, Trade

Marks, &c., by W. A. Beves, &c. 3.00

Wills and Intestate Succession, by J.

Williams, &c., &c., &c. 3.00

Bankruptcy, by C. F. Morrell, &c. 3.00

Insurance, by C. F. Morrell, &c. 3.00

Every Man's Own Lawyer, 1897, &c. 3.75

The Evolution of Modern Capitalism,

a Study of Machine Production, by

J. A. Hobson, &c., &c., &c. 2.00

Book-keeping, Single and Double

Entry, by W. Inglis, &c., &c., &c. 0.90

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, May 18, 1897. 992

AN EFFECTUAL STOP

IS PUT TO ALL ANXIETY

THE NEW GUARANTEED CASH

VALUE POLICY

OF THE

'EQUITABLE'

This Policy provides three things: (1) Protection for the family; (2) Provision for the assured's later years; (3) A valuable investment.

When three annual premiums have been paid the policy becomes payable therefor three distinct GUARANTEED values in (1) paid-up assurance; (2) Cash; (3) Loan at 5 per cent.

This policy is pronounced by experienced men of business to be the best and most liberal contract of life insurance ever issued; and it is offered by an office having the splendid SURPLUS of \$3,600,000 sterling to support its GUARANTEES.

Full Particulars and Illustrations from the GENERAL AGENTS,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

J. T. HAMILTON,
Manager for the East.

Hongkong, October 27, 1896. 2167

To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA,

INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship ROHILLA, Captain

L. E. COLE, carrying Her Majesty's

Mails, will be despatched from San

BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 3rd

June, at Noon, taking Passengers and

Cargo for the above Ports.

(This Steamship connects at Bombay with the Steamship INDIA, leaving that Port on the 25th June, for LONDON direct).

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, May 20, 1897. 1008

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,

May 20th.

FAREWELL TO CHINA of the Popular

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY

Who will to-night close the

RECORD SEASON in the RECORD

PRISON

With a RECORDED PERFORMANCE

Under the immediate patronage of

H.E. The Governor Sir WILLIAM

ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

The following four popular songs given away

GRATIS to all persons TO-NIGHT:—

'Sally, Sally,' 'The Golden and Cynthia,'

'One of the Early Birds,' and 'I

want You, my Honey.'

Read a few of the IDEMS in TO-NIGHT'S

MONSTER FAREWELL

PROGRAMME.

Scene from 'The Gaiety Girl.'

HUDSON'S Lightning Change from White

to Black in 12 seconds.

Miss MAY HARGOOD'S Grand Piano Solo

(for left hand only).

Grouping the FLAGS of NATIONS with

'The View of Britain.'

THE GORLAYS' Inimitable Sketch

'The Awful Girl.'

Miss VIOLET ELLIOTT will sing

'Good-bye, for Ever.'

Mr. WALLACE KING will sing 'Soldiers

and Sailors.'

Miss LINTON'S 'Masks and Faces,'

showing twenty different characters

of the Human Face.

The SKELETON WITNESS and twenty

other items.

Box Plan at Robinson's. Seating begins

9 p.m.

THOS. P. HUDON.

Hongkong, May 20, 1897. 1039

STOLEN.

CANTON LOAN BONDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that BONDS

No. 8366 and No. 8612 with their

COUPONS, having been STOLEN from

their Owners, all Persons are warned

against advancing Money on these BONDS

or their COUPONS, or purchasing or

receiving the same.

E. B. DREW,
Commissioner of Customs.

Canton House,
Canton, 20th May, 1897. 1029

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOOW.

The Co's Steamship

Kansu, Captain

Southernville, will be despatched as

above TO-MORROW, the 21st Instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1897. 1016

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via

Shanghai, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) TUESDAY, June 8,

at noon.

China (via Shanghai, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) SATURDAY, June 26,

at noon.

Pera (via Shanghai, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) THURSDAY, July 16,

at noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF

PEKING will be despatched as above

on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of June.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1897. 1026

NORTHERN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY

COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed

to the very cheap rates offered by this

line to the Pacific Coast and to the

Interior and Eastern Cities of the United

States and Canada and to Europe.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, \$400.

Excellent accommodation. First class

Table, Doctor and Stewardess carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, \$350.

The Railroad travelling is second to none

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.

Vessels.

Agents.

Date of Leaving.

Australian Ports.....Olingta (s).....Butterfield & Swire.....May 22, at 3 p.m.

Australian Ports.....Olingta (s).....Butterfield & Swire.....May 21, at 4 p.m.

Australian Ports.....Olingta (s).....Butterfield & Swire.....May 20, at 5 a.m.

Australian Ports.....Olingta (s).....Butterfield & Swire.....May 21, daylight.

Australian Ports.....Olingta (s).....Butterfield & Swire.....May 21, at noon.

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The death rate for the week ended 8th May was 19.6 per 1,000 per annum, compared with 27.9 in the corresponding period last year. The rate for the week ended 15th May was 18.9 as compared with 28.7.

The return of cases of and deaths resulting from bubonic plague in the city of Tainan, Formosa, forwarded by H.M.'s Consul at Tainan shows that during the seven days ended May 4, 58 cases were discovered and 47 deaths occurred.

At the meeting at Sanitary Board to-day a report was submitted by Dr Chung of the Tung Wa Hospital of a visit to the Slumtak district to ascertain as to the prevalence of plague. From inquiries he had made he came to the conclusion that there are no cases of plague at present, and that the rumour of the prevalence of an infectious disease arises more from cases of smallpox than of plague.

Inspector William Fisher, who is performing the duties of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, in his report for the quarter ended 31st March, states that during that period no cases of infectious or contagious disease have occurred amongst the animals imported for slaughter, and they were as a rule in fairly good condition, and the supply was equal to the demand. Two cases of rinderpest occurred in a cattle shed at East Point. There were only the two animals in that shed, and as soon as the disease was diagnosed they were slaughtered and buried. Extensive repairs to the shops in the Western market have been completed, and have greatly improved the sanitary condition of these buildings, which are again occupied by the lessees.

Mr. J. R. Crook, Sanitary Surveyor's quarterly report, dated May 10, shows that for the first quarter in 1897 plans had been deposited for the re-drainage of 216 houses; plans for 1023 houses were carried forward from 1896, making a total of 1239 in hand during the quarter. The re-drainage of 432 houses had been completed, and plans for 8 houses cancelled, leaving 738 to carry forward. Repairs to drainage arrangements had been carried out in 96 instances and 92 houses were carried forward. This makes a total of 168 houses in hand for repairs during the quarter. Thirty certificates have been granted under Section 74 of Ordinance 24 of 1887 to 117 new houses or extensions that they have been built in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance.

Is his weekly share report, dated 19th inst., Mr. J. Y. Y. Vernon writes:—Punishment for the week ending 18th inst. has been levied on 12 persons, and has ranged from \$6.40 to \$7.25 with small sales at these and intermediate rates; another small pocket containing 60¢ of gold was come across in the early part of the week, and the written advice from the Mine are much more encouraging, in fact so much so that it is now pretty generally understood no new capital will be required, at any rate for the present. With reference to Green Island he writes:—Green Islands ruled steadily to strong in the early part of the week with fair sales at \$37, \$38, and \$39; towards the end a reaction set in and the rate quickly fell to \$36, at which a fair business was transacted; at time of writing the market again shows strength and sales have been effected at \$37, \$37½, \$38, \$39, and \$40 for cash and at \$38 and \$38½ for June 30th; a private meeting of shareholders called for the 20th, at which it is understood the advisability of increasing the capital by an issue of new shares at 100 per cent prem. and other business will be brought forward.

The excessively warm weather last evening considerably affected the attendance at the entertainment given by Hudson's Surplus Party in the Theatre, although an entire change of programme was submitted. Miss Stanbridge and Miss Elliott were in splendid form and sustained their well-known standard of excellence, the songs 'Whisper and I shall hear' by Miss Stanbridge, and 'The last chord' by Miss Elliott, being specially well rendered with feeling and taste. Mr. King sang 'The Lighthouse by the Sea' in his usual fine style. Alto in his new 'Equilibrium Novelties' was exceedingly clever. The Goulays presented nothing new, although what they did was done in their usual finished and successful manner. Jolly Ida Rosilyn secured a success in her 'Série Vocal' pleasantries. Miss Jessie Williams, the star of the evening, proved a decided acquisition to Messrs McKisson and Keeney; the graceful and spirited dancing of this young lady has already secured for her a high place as a favourite. Mr. Hudson kept the house in roars of laughter throughout the evening. Miss Hubbard and Mr. Burton presided at the piano with their usual ability and skill. The Sisters Thornton and Miss Jessie Williams were billed for a 'Quakeress' dance, which did not come off, much to the disappointment of the greater part of the audience; we hope this time will be included in to-night's programme, which is to be their farewell performance, and to be under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor. All who admire graceful and clever dancing, and who like to hear a good song well sung, should take this, the last opportunity of seeing and hearing this most talented company.

New Plastering, Gipsy Repairing, Materials and Machinery for sale. W. Robinson & Co.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethercole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Sir J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., \$25

Dr. Curvo, of the Tung Wa Hospital, in his report on a visit to the Tungtung district, dated May 1, submitted to the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-day, concludes that plague has evidently been in existence in Tungtung during the past four months, and it has been in abeyance since March, so far as the city of Tungtung and its sister town Shek Lung is concerned. It is evident that the disease is still making headway in the neighbouring villages. He was of opinion the poison would linger in the district for a length of time if proper and effectual measures were not at once taken to eradicate it.

A NUMBER of reports on the outbreak of bubonic plague at Macao were submitted at the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-day. Mr. H. Goffe, writing under date May 10, stated that the Official Gazette gave the number of deaths from bubonic plague during April as 37. In other reports it was stated that a few cases had been discovered in the Italian Convent, but proper precautions had been taken to isolate the convent. On May 13 the Acting Consul wrote that bubonic plague still existed at Macao to a small extent, a few cases occurring daily, but there were no signs of marked increase. Mr. Ede and the Medical Officer of Health intimated that it would be better to give figures. The Captain Superintendent of Police intimated—Macao should be proclaimed, and some competent medical man should visit the place and report as to the extent of the disease there.

The reports of the Sub-Committees of the Victoria Recreation Club have just been published. They show that a very successful year's report has been carried through, and that the balance of \$1,000 at the commencement of the year 1896 has been added to and that the balance now stands at \$3,134. There are 409 members on the roll. Both the Boat-house and Gymnasium Sub-Committees complain of the lack of interest in rowing and gymnastics. The Boat-house Committee write:—The Sub-Committee regret to draw attention to the lack of interest taken in rowing, except during the two months immediately preceding the Regatta. It is during the summer and autumn that experience should be gained for the coming winter, so that members may have become efficient before the training commences. The form shown in the last Regatta was severely a credit to the Club, and the result was that nearly every race was won by practically the same crew. The 'International' was secured by the Germans, the members of this crew being in far better form than their opponents. The Bath-house Sub-Committee point out that there are now twenty-one bunks for the accommodation of bathers, and trust this provision will be sufficient until more suitable accommodation can be provided.

At the Supreme Court to-day, in Summary Jurisdiction, before Hon. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Mr. Walter Jackson, manager of Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, sued Mr. A. Priddle, manager, East Point Dairy Farm Co., for the recovery of a bull terrier and \$50 as compensation for its illegal detention. Mr. M. W. Skads, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, represented the plaintiff; Mr. J. Hastings appeared for the defence. The plaintiff was in the habit of breeding bull terriers, and the dog which he claimed to be his was one of a litter of nine which were born in April last year. This was the only one of the litter which he retained. He kept the dog until January this year. He told the police that he had lost the dog and asked them to make inquiries. The dog did not return. About a fortnight ago, Mr. Jackson was riding in the Happy Valley and he saw a dog which he claimed to be his dog following another man. He stopped this man, Mr. Hollmann, with whom he was acquainted, and said, 'That is my dog.' Mr. Hollmann said he bought the dog from a soldier. Mr. Jackson said he recognised the dog by certain marks one of which was a mark on the tail. His Lordship—Rather a bluish to a bull terrier. Mr. Jackson said, 'My horse knows the dog and the dog knows the horse.' The dog commenced to jump about the horse and the horse snuffed the dog. Mr. Hollmann said, 'I believe it is your dog. I am very willing to give it back, but I have given it away.' In consequence of the conversation Mr. Jackson had with Mr. Hollmann a communication was sent to the defendant with a request to return the dog. The defendant refused to return the dog. Mr. Jackson went down afterwards to the East Point Dairy Farm, where the defendant is employed, and found defendant there at a neighbouring house. He spoke to the defendant there and asked for the dog. He refused to hand over the dog. For the defence, evidence was brought that the dog had been in possession of the defendant in October last, before the plaintiff lost his dog. Judgment was given for the defendant with costs.

30 New Pianos just arrived! Best makers. Also Cables and Transposing Plates, guaranteed for the quality. W. Robinson & Co.

The tabular statement of plague statistics for the city and suburbs of Bombay from 8th to 21st April forwarded by the Secretary to the Bombay Government shows that during the fourteen days ended 21st April, 686 cases were discovered and 668 deaths occurred.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL'.)
LONDON, 18th May, 1897.
THE TURCO-GREEK WAR.
After several days' fighting the Greeks have abandoned Demokios, and retreated to the Othrys Mountains. The Sultan has ordered Edhem Pasha to cease hostilities.

THE POWERS AND THE WAR.
The Ambassadors at Constantinople drafted a note on Sunday virtually ignoring the Porte's demands, and repeating the request for an armistice, adding that they cannot see Greece crushed. As Germany, however, refused to sign this note, French negotiations have been entered upon.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SQUADRON.
Admiral Rawson's squadron has left Delagoa Bay, after staying there a month.

WEATHER NOTICE.
The following notice is issued from the Observatory.
On the 19th (11.20 a.m.). The depression now covers the S. part of the Sea of Japan. Pressure is also in deficit, and the wind from the horizon falling slightly on the coast. Forecast: moderate S.E. winds; squally, some thunder showers.

HER MAJESTY'S RECORD REIGN.
For the Celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the Hon. Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contributions, viz.:—

Already acknowledged	...	\$ 36,195
J. J. dos Remedios and Co.	...	100
Noronha and Co.	...	100
J. Thurler	...	100
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	...	100
Edner and Turner	...	30
Burnie and Goldard	...	50
Kinghorn and Macdonald	...	50
Carmichael and Co.	...	50
Moss and Semand	...	50
W. Brewer and Co.	...	42
Others Hongkong Regiment	...	25
Fletcher and Co.	...	25
J. M. S. Machado	...	25
A. S. Gomes	...	25
Augusto J. do Rosario	...	25
Francisco A. Gomes	...	25
Augusto J. Gomes	...	25
M. A. A. Souza	...	25
F. J. V. Jorge	...	15
J. A. de Carvalho	...	15
F. D. Guedes	...	15
		\$ 37,332

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS AT BANGKOK.

The following letter is addressed to us by the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL'.
Bangkok, 18th May, 1897.
Dear Sir,—The Colonial Secretary, writing under this date, informs the Chamber of Commerce that he has received the following telegram from H.B.M.'s Consul at Bangkok:—
20th May, 1897.
'Ships from Hongkong must stop Kohn-hai and Paknam for medical inspection.'
Yours faithfully,
R. CHATFIELD-WILSON, Secretary.

CANTON NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)
Canton, May 19.
The reports from the new Treaty Port on the West River are encouraging. Mr. Acheson, H.E.C.M. Commissioner of Customs, arrived in that place on the 11th inst. Wuchau is a splendid field for his energy, and if he is only allowed to remain long enough, he will do much to develop this new trade centre.

CANTON'S ENTERPRISE.

It is said that great preparations have been and are being made in Wuchau in anticipation of the opening of the port, and in this enterprise the Cantons have taken as usual the leading place. In the main business street, which is outside the city proper, are many fine shops equal to any you can find in the best streets of Canton. Wuchau is guileless of any attempt at sanitation, and, in spite of its fine situation, would doubtless suffer much more than it appears to do from epidemics, were it not for its 'natural wash.' At least once a year, the water in the river rises 40, 50 and even 60 ft. above the winter level.

THE 'TWIN' AT WUCHAU.

On Thursday morning, May 13, H.M.S. 'Tweed' steamed into the harbour of Wuchau. The presence of Mr. Fraser, H.M.'s Consul, would, to some extent, make up for the disappointment caused by the non-appearance of H.M.'s Minister.

It is worthy of note that Wu-chau is the first treaty port that has been opened in China by pure diplomacy. I hear that the proclamation, announcing the opening of the port, do not make it plain at whose instance this has been done. In the meantime, we can well afford to be satisfied with the fact and 'truth will out' sooner or later.

VIZIERS AT THE DOORS.—At Kowloon, Reina Cristina, H.M.S. Archer, Posing. Commemorative—Arlis, Fatesian, Gaudis. Adorners.—(None).

W. Robinson & Co., Piano and Musical Instrument specialists and experts. Workshops and factory, Duddell St.; Show Rooms, Queen's Road Central.

Burgers—I came within an ace of making a thousand last night. Duffer—How true. Blue—I sold only three and the rest I gave to the police. W. Robinson & Co.

IMPORTANT CASE UNDER THE BANISHMENT ORDINANCE.

At the Supreme Court to-day, in Original Jurisdiction, before His Hon. Sir John Carrington, Chief Justice, Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, brought forward a motion for the discharge of four Chinese from prison on whose behalf he was granted a writ of *habeas corpus* yesterday by the Hon. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge.

Hon. W. M. Goodman, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, appeared on behalf of Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Attorney-General asked that a return made in answer to the writ of *habeas corpus* might be read.
The return set forth that on the 19th May the four men were arrested and detained by Mr. May, as Captain Superintendent of Police, by virtue of several orders made by the Governor in Council, on the ground that the four men had been banished by the Government of Selangor, and not being natural born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty they should be prohibited from residing in the Colony, and that if they were not removed by the time they could be detained in custody of the Police until they left the Colony, on the ground that their presence here was prejudicial to the peace and order of the Colony.

The Court agreed to take one of the cases as a test case.
The Attorney-General said Mr. Francis had obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and as he appeared for the gentleman who made the return to that writ he asked his Lordship that he might leave the Court, and that if the return was not set aside he would be obliged to make good the return should be set aside on the ground that the return was not good.

The Chief Justice said the counsel for the prisoner took the test. A return was made to the writ, and the return might be in the opinion of the counsel for the prisoner a good one and he might elect to go no further with the matter, and if the return was not a good one he might move for the discharge of the prisoners.
Mr. Francis moved that the prisoners be discharged. He submitted that the order made by H. E. the Governor in Council was about as bad as could be. In the first place it was made and dated on 10th May, when the four men were not in the Colony, and when the order was made the jurisdiction on the part of the Government attached. The whole frame of the Ordinance, the whole frame of the Ordinance, necessarily implied that the persons with reference to whom it was made should be in the Colony, and the order was made that they should depart from the Colony. It was not an order that they should not come into the Colony; it was simply an order that they should depart from the Colony and one month was allowed them to do so. The order was made on 10th May, and the order was made that they should depart from the Colony.

Mr. Francis submitted the order was bad as made at the time the Governor had no jurisdiction over them. Under Section 3 of Ordinance 8 of 1882 groups were stated or set forth in that order showing why the prisoners had been ordered to be banished from the Colony. The fact of banishment from the Colony was stated, and it was stated that the Governor in Council in banishing them from the Colony in which they never resided and had never been guilty of any offence. They were told by Inspector Stanton that they were to be removed by force yesterday, and that if they did not go they would be removed by force. It was perfectly clear that the sole power the Governor had was to prohibit any person from residing or being within the Colony, but it was entirely beyond his powers if either he or the Executive Council of the Government made any attempt to banish any man leaving the Colony to go to any particular place or to go on board any particular steamer. What he was stating was not strictly within the limits of the motion, but the matter was of such very great importance that he asked his Lordship to give an expression of opinion as to whether the course the police were about to adopt was lawful or proper. The law left a person absolutely at liberty to go where he pleased so long as he removed himself out of the Colony without intending to come back, and he was entirely within his own choosing where he should go. A gross outrage would probably have been perpetrated with reference to these four men if application had not been made yesterday to the Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. He moved that the prisoners be discharged and that the order made by the Governor in Council be declared illegal and unwarranted on the ground that it was made at the time they were not within the jurisdiction of the Government, that the order was bad that it did not set out any grounds in point of law which would warrant and justify the prohibition of their residence in the Colony. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred if such an order was carried out by the police it would lead to the immediate execution of the men.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. M. Goodman) said he appeared for the Captain Superintendent of Police who had made his return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, in due form. The return showed, he submitted, that the men were properly in custody in the first place, and that the order made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of Ordinance 8 of 1882, as amended and supplemented by Ordinance 4 of 1885. He admitted that such legislation conferred exceptional powers on the Governor in Council, and that the Governor was of great benefit to the community. Hongkong was situated exceptionally; that is to say as the threshold of the Southern part of the Chinese Empire with its teeming millions of people, some of whom were extremely turbulent. The exceptional difficulties were met with exceptional powers being conferred. The Governor in Council acted under a full sense of the responsibility involved in the exercise of such powers. The Ordinance required a statement of the ground upon which it was made. This requirement was fully complied with, and the grounds mentioned that the men had been justly banished from Selangor, and that his presence in this Colony would be dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony. Mr. Francis said that the order was made at the time the four men were not in the Colony, and when the order was made the jurisdiction on the part of the Government attached. The whole frame of the Ordinance, the whole frame of the Ordinance, necessarily implied that the persons with reference to whom it was made should be in the Colony, and the order was made that they should depart from the Colony. It was not an order that they should not come into the Colony; it was simply an order that they should depart from the Colony and one month was allowed them to do so. The order was made on 10th May, and the order was made that they should depart from the Colony.

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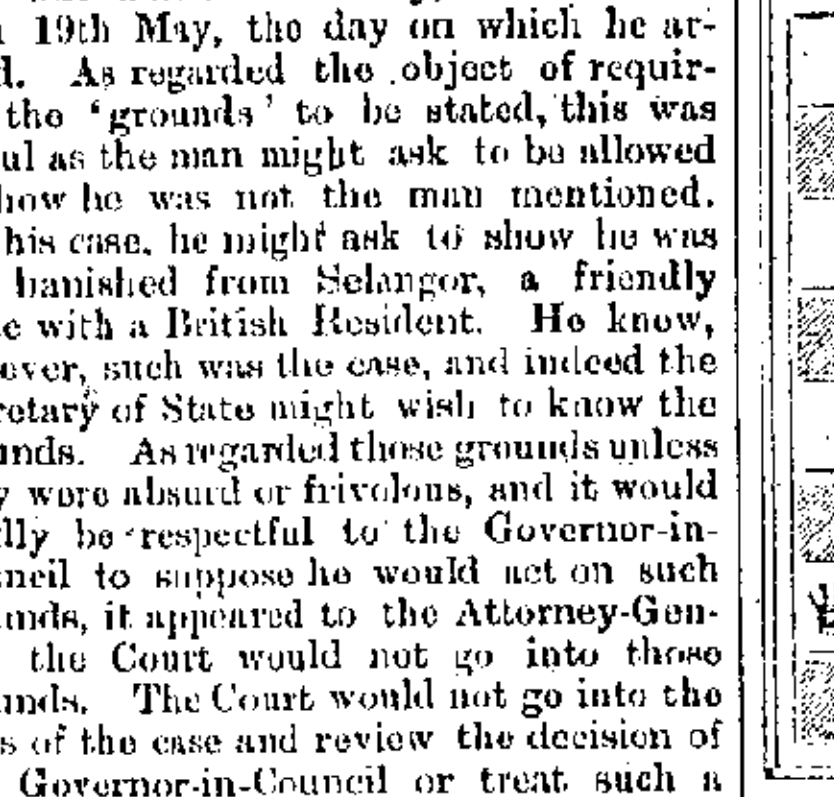
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Burgers—I came within an ace of making a thousand last night. Duffer—How true. Blue—I sold only three and the rest I gave to the police. W. Robinson & Co.

CHESS COLUMN.

Communications should be addressed, 'CHINA MAIL OFFICE.' Original Problems should be accompanied by Solution and Analysis.
The Hongkong Chess Club meets every Monday, Thursday and Friday from four till half-past seven p.m. at Thomas's Grill Room.

Problem No. 44.
By J. CARKEUS.
Black (2 pieces).



White (5 pieces).
Solution to Problem No. 42 by P. Klotz.
1. Q-K 2. Then if 1. Kt moves 2. Q-K 3. 1. K x B 2. Q x P 1. P-K 5 2. Q-K 3 1. P-K 5 2. Q-K 3

Hongkong, May 20.
Fourteen entries were sent to the Secretary for the All-against-all tournament of the Hongkong Chess Club, commencing to-day. As one of these has since withdrawn, there are thirteen players left, all fairly representative. The first round will be played during the week ending next Thursday, and the draw is as follows:—
Souza v. the O'Gorman.
Moses v. Pidgeon.
Piercy (2nd Class) v. Houghton.
Battiswara (2nd Class) v. Levi.
de Jesus v. Hendley.
Cooke (2nd Class) v. Dannenberg.
Barlow, a bye.

According to the rules, pawn and move are considered as second-class players, and as each player has to play twelve games, one with each of his rivals, sufficient work is laid down by the competition to keep the Chess Club quite as active as it used to be during the summer. But this is not all, for from the first week in June, a problem will be set on the notice board weekly and prizes will be given for the solutions of the series of seventeen problems that will be continued through the summer.

Next Thursday will commence the second round of the tournament when the games played will be as follows:—
Souza v. Moses.
Piercy (2nd Class) v. Pidgeon.
Battiswara (2nd Class) v. Houghton.
de Jesus v. Levi.
Dannenberg v. Hendley.
Barlow v. Cooke (2nd Class).
The O'Gorman, a bye.

Altogether with six boards occupied by match play every week the Chess Club, which has now met continuously since October, 1895, may claim credit for work as unimpeachable as that of any similar institution in any part of the world.

Here are a few more 'Tacticians' worthy of careful attention:—
The next business of development ought to be accomplished in no more than six separate moves devoted to that purpose.

'As a general rule it is not good policy to exchange in the early stages of a game the long-reaching Bishop against the Knight, whose power does not extend beyond a certain circle.'
'The attack is that process by means of which you remove obstructions.'
'Don't attack unless you have some tangible superiority, either in the stronger working of your pieces, or in longer reach.'
The object of your opponent's attack is generally speaking to change the position of your men in a certain quarter by force. Abstain from changing it voluntarily, except for most forcible reasons. This is where most Chess-players fail.

From Europe, we learn that Lasker is still resting. Steinitz has played 22 games simultaneously at Vienna, winning 17 and losing 3. Oxford has defeated Cambridge in the Inter-University Match. Members have beaten Press in the House of Commons by 43 to 23. Salisbury has a lead of one game in his match with Shawdon, by the conditions of which, if the score becomes five all, the match will be drawn. The score at present stands—Pillsbury 3, Shawdon 3. The City of London has been narrowly beaten by the Victorians, thus breaking a hitherto victorious career.

An Australian enthusiast suggests that chess-players throughout Australia should be invited to send a team of representative players to England. He calculates the cost at £200 a man, and suggests that the team should consist of five. £100 is not easily raised from the chess public, and interesting as the visit of such a team would be I fear that it would be impossible to induce Australian players to subscribe an amount greater than the cost of a first-rate international match for such a purpose.

Here is a pretty little specimen of Australian chess. It was played last winter in Sydney in a match between the School of Arts and the Eastern Suburbs. It was unfinished at call of time, but very properly adjudicated a win for Mr. Hall. His conduct of the game proves him to be possessed of chess talent of a high order:—
Game No. 110.

White. Black.
(Mr. G. B. Hall.) (Mr. W. Crane.)
1. P to K 4. P to K 4.
2. Kt to K 3. Kt to Q 3.
3. B to K Kt 5. Kt to B 3.
4. Castles. Kt takes P.
5. P to Q 2. B to K 2.
6. Q to K 2. Kt to Q 3.
7. B takes Kt. Kt takes B.
8. P takes P. Kt to K 2.
9. Kt to Q 4. Castles.
10. Kt to B 3. Kt to B 4.
11. B to K 3. Q to K 3.
12. Kt to B 5. Kt to K 3.
13. Kt to K 4. P to K 3.
14. P

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Twin Screw Steamships—8,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

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EMPERESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. MARSHALL, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 30th June/97.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. PRYDE, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 21st July/97.

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daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC
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Return tickets to various ports at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

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for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of **MAGNIFICENT**
MOUNTAIN and **LAKE SCENERY** through which the Railway passes.

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For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
PEDDER STREET. 1027

Houquong, May 2, 1897.

C. P. R. SUMMER TRIPS.

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Commencing 1st May, and continuing through the Summer, Return Tickets (and so purchased to Banff, including Berth in Sleeping Car and Meals on the Railway journey from Vancouver, at the equivalent of £60. The Ports of Call are SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, B.C., and VANCOUVER, and permission is granted to STOP-OVER at any Port and continue by a subsequent Steamer. Every facility is offered for breaking the journey at any intermediate place. In British Columbia to make excursions into the Rocky Mountains.

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671

Intimations. **Money Orders.** Office Hours (Sundays and holidays ex-

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- 1.—T. E MUNICIPAL HALL, occupying
about 100 fathoms. Two storied.
- 2.—THE HALL, 65 fathoms. One-
storied.
- 3.—POLICE QUARTERS, 16 *tyubo*.
Two storied.
- 4.—ENGINE HOUSE, 42 *tyubo*. Two
storied.
- 5.—WATER-GATE HOUSE, 16 *tyubo*.
One storied.

The Jail is built entirely of Brick; all the
other Buildings: re of the usual framework

cepted 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 1, but the office
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Kioto, Yokohama and Hakodate).
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<p>The said Buildings and Lot of Land will be sold subject to the following conditions, viz. :—That they be Rented to the Council for such time as they may require at a Yearly Rental, to consist of a certain percentage to be computed on the purchase-money, and which said percentage is to be stated in all Tenders.</p> <p>All Tenders to be sent in to the Municipal Superintendent, not later than 31st day of May next ensuing.</p> <p>By order of the BHOOG MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, H. TROTTER, <i>Superintendent.</i></p>	
March 22, 1897.	574

OF
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62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
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Half hour	.010	Every subse-			
		quent hour	.0	0	0

NOTE. Victoria extends from Mount Davis to Gasworks Bay and up to the level of Robinson Road. If the vehicle is driven beyond these limits half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey. Extra bearers or drivers and extra loads to be paid proportionate sums.



HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 15, 1897.
At 1020 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest, Lowest, Chinese Names.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb.	—	—	—
" Ame. Sugar cured "	340	—	—
" Footcows, "	220	—	—
" Japan, cured "	240	—	—
Beef steaks & prime cut, catty	140	—	—
" Corned, catty	140	—	—
" Roast, "	130	—	—
" Soup, "	100	—	—
" Steak, "	120	—	—
Bullock's Brains, per set	60	60	—
" Tongue fresh, each	250	—	—
" " corned "	310	—	—
" Head, "	500	—	—
" Heart, "	150	—	—
" Hump, Salt, catty	140	—	—
" Foot, each	60	60	—
" Kidneys, "	50	—	—
" Tail, "	100	—	—
" Liver, catty	70	—	—
" Tripe (undressed) catty	60	60	—
Calves Head and Feet, set	500	—	—
Hams, American, lb.	340	—	—
" Chinese, "	—	—	—
" English, New, "	440	—	—
" Japan cured, "	280	—	—
" Shanghai, "	260	—	—
Mutton Chop, "	160	—	—
" Leg, "	160	—	—
" Shoulder, "	120	—	—
Pigs' Chilliages, catty	70	60	—
" Foot, "	110	—	—
" Fry, "	160	—	—
" Head, each	600	450	—
" Heart, "	50	40	—
" Kidneys, pair	70	—	—
" Liver, lb.	160	—	—
Pork, Chop, catty	180	—	—
" Corned, "	—	—	—
" Leg, "	190	—	—
" Fat or Lard, "	160	—	—
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	350	—	—
" Heart, each	50	40	—
" Kidneys, "	70	—	—
" Liver, lb.	150	140	—
Sucking Pigs, each	\$1.75	\$1.25	—
Suet, Beef, lb.	110	—	—
" Mutton, "	100	—	—
Veal, catty	130	—	—

Poultry.

Chicken, catty	210	—	—
Capon, "	230	—	—
Ducks, "	160	—	—
Oves, each	160	—	—
Eggs, Hen, doz.	120	—	—
" Duck, "	110	—	—
Fowls, catty	200	—	—
Geese, "	160	—	—
Hares, each	—	—	—
Manx Deer, "	—	—	—
Partridges, "	—	—	—
Pigeons, "	200	—	—
Pheasants, brace	—	—	—
Rice Birds, doz.	—	—	—
Quail, each	100	—	—
Sparrows, each	40	—	—
Turkeys, Cock, catty	300	—	—
" Hen, each	—	—	—
Wild Ducks, pair	—	—	—

Fish.

Barbel, catty	100	—	—
Bream, "	80	—	—
Bombay Ducks, 100 pieces	250	—	—
O'ion Fresh Water Fish, catty	—	—	—
Carp, "	100	—	—
Catfish, "	80	—	—
Codfish, Salt, "	80	—	—
Crabs, "	160	—	—
Cuttle Fish, "	80	—	—
Dab, "	60	—	—
Dace, "	80	—	—
Dog Fish, "	—	—	—
Eels, Congor, "	—	—	—
" Fresh water, "	200	—	—
Eels, Yellow, "	180	—	—
File Fish, "	—	—	—
Frog, "	180	—	—
Fresh Fish, "	80	—	—
Garoupa, "	200	—	—
Gudgeon, "	90	—	—
Gurnard, "	80	—	—
Herrings, "	180	—	—
" smoked, box	—	—	—
Halibut, catty	110	—	—
Labrus, "	180	—	—
Loach, "	110	—	—
Lobsters, "	180	—	—
Mackerel, "	—	—	—
Monk Fish, "	—	—	—
Mullet, "	100	—	—
Oysters, "	140	—	—
Perch, "	140	—	—
Pomfret, "	140	—	—
Prawns, "	140	—	—
Salmon, Canton, "	120	—	—
Shark, "	50	—	—
Salt Fish, "	100	—	—
Skate, "	100	—	—
Sturgeon, "	150	—	—
Soles, "	140	—	—
Tench, "	—	—	—
Turbot, "	110	—	—
Turtles, small, fresh water, "	250	—	—
Whiting, catty	70	—	—
White Bait, "	90	—	—

Fruits.

Apples, (California), catty	—	—	—
" (Tientsin), "	—	—	—
" (Japan), "	2.0	—	—
Bananas, fragrant, "	40	—	—
" (brides), "	50	—	—
Chestnuts, Chinese, "	100	—	—
Carambolas, "	100	—	—
Cocoanuts, each	70	—	—
Ground Nuts, catty	90	—	—
Grapes, "	170	—	—
Lemons, China, "	160	—	—
" Peel, "	—	—	—
Lichies, Dried, "	260	—	—
" Fresh, "	100	—	—
Limes, "	—	—	—
Mango, (Saigon), each	50	—	—
" (Manila), "	80	—	—
Mangosteens, dozen	150	—	—
Oranges, Sweet, catty	140	—	—
" Green, "	100	—	—
" Red, "	—	—	—
Olive, "	—	—	—
Pine-apples, each	100	—	—
Pears, catty	100	—	—
" (Tientsin), "	120	—	—
Plum, Red, "	60	—	—
Pumpkin, each	90	—	—
" (Siam), catty	110	—	—
Peach, (Sweet), "	—	—	—
Raisins, Muscatel, "	—	—	—
" Fudding, "	—	—	—
Water Chestnuts, com.	40	—	—
" Mandarin, "	60	—	—
Walnuts, "	130	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, catty	80	—	—
Beans, (French), "	40	—	—
" Long, "	—	—	—
Boat Root, each	20	—	—
Brinjals, Green, catty	—	—	—
" Red, "	40	—	—
Brassica, "	30	—	—
Bamboo Shoots, "	90	—	—
Cabbage, Chinese com.	20	—	—
Cabbage, Shanghai, each	60	—	—
Cauliflower, "	—	—	—
Caulis, catty	60	—	—
Culery, Chinese, "	40	—	—
" English, "	60	—	—
Onions Dried, "	100	—	—
" Red, "	200	—	—
Curry Stuff, English, "	40	—	—
Cucumbers, "	30	—	—
Bitter Squash, "	120	—	—
Garlic, "	40	—	—
Ginger, young, "	50	—	—
Horse Radish, S'hai, "	120	—	—
Indian Corn, each	30	—	—
Lettuce, (English), each	10	—	—
Mushrooms, Fresh, catty	—	—	—
Onions, Bombay, "	80	—	—
" Green, "	30	—	—
" Shanghai, "	40	—	—
" Japan, "	40	—	—
Okra, each	140	—	—
Parley, English, bundle	10	—	—
Potatoes, Sweet, catty	20	—	—
" Shanghai, "	—	—	—
" Japan, "	—	—	—
" American, "	—	—	—
" Footchow, "	—	—	—
" Macao, "	30	—	—
Pumpkin, "	20	—	—
Purline, "	—	—	—
Papaya, "	25	80	—
Radish, "	—	—	—
Rice, best quality, per picul	\$4.50	—	—
" Common, "	\$4.10	—	—
Shallots, catty	50	—	—
Spinage, (Chinese), "	—	—	—
Synch, "	80	—	—
Snake Gourd, "	40	—	—
Tomatoes, "	40	—	—
Taro, "	80	15	—
Turnips, Punt, (Long), "	50	—	—
Vegetable Marrow, "	80	—	—
" (Long), "	—	—	—
Water Chestnuts, "	40	—	—

W. MACDONALD,
General Importer & Manager

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

In their weekly share report, dated

Hongkong, 19th May, Messrs. Benjamin,

Kelly and Potts write:

Business has been very brisk during the week, and rates have improved considerably since our last report.

Banking.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have experienced a substantial rise, and have been placed at advancing rates up to 180 per cent premium. The market is, however, slightly easier, and shares have been sold and are obtainable at 180 per cent premium. Nationals remain unchanged.

Marine Insurance.—A small lot of Union have been sold at \$225. The market has been done at \$175, and Yangtze at \$154. Straits have been placed at \$100, and are offering at the rate.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fire has been sold in small lots at \$362, and are still quiet. China Fire is slightly firmer, and have been taken off the market at \$102.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have again changed hands at \$30 and \$34, and close steady at those rates. Indochina has continued in demand, and have improved their position considerably, sales having been effected at advancing rates up to \$4. Douglas Steamships have been in demand, and several lines have been placed at \$40, \$44 and \$47. The market for closing quiet, and the market at \$102. China and Manila have risen to \$73 without sales.

Repatriation.—A strong demand for China Sugars had the effect of raising the stock to \$142, after sales at \$139, \$140 and \$141. For July sales have been made at \$445. Luzon is wanted in small lots at \$47.

Mining.—Tungshing have improved, and have been taken off the market at \$7.10 and \$7.25. Charbonnages are required for at \$100, with only small sales. New Balmoral Preference shares have been done at \$2.10 and \$2.20, and close in demand. The Ordinary Shares are wanted at \$2. Raubs dropped to \$22, sales, but have again improved and have been done at \$22 and \$23. Olivers A shares have been done and are wanted at \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, and close in demand.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled quiet at 244 per cent premium. New Anyoo Docks have been done at \$14.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been sold at \$79. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$16. Hongkong Hotels have been done at \$41, and are wanted. Homphreys' Estate have changed hands at \$8.75.

Middlebrook.—Green Islands advanced to \$39 sales, but owing to the rumour of opposition declined to \$31, they are again, however, in demand at \$40 with no shares offering. A. S. Watsons have been sold at \$13, and are still offering. Electrics have been done at \$3.10, and have jumped to \$165 without any shares changing hands. Ewos have been in strong demand, and have advanced to \$10.10 sales and buyers. Tenthams have changed hands at \$2.10 for the \$2 shares.

CHARACTER IN THE THUMB.

The gipsies have always recognised that the thumb is the most important factor in delineating special tendencies. These nomadic people are the most intuitive on earth and the fact that in their fortune-telling they often give their prognostications to the thumb alone is worth more than a passing notice. The fact that there is what is known as the 'thumb centre' in the brain recognised by all surgeons, demonstrates the immense importance attached to it by medical science. If there is a tendency towards paralysis the physician notes it in the thumb long before the maddish shows itself in other directions. An operation to avert the calamity, if possible, is frequently performed on the 'thumb centre' of the brain, and the patient is watched for results favourable or otherwise. It is a matter of record that the thumbs of idiots and those mentally weak are undersized, characterless, and usually cling close to the side of the hand. There have been books written on signs in the thumb, and many of the most famous detectives have been often moved to consider seriously this phase of the hand in making their deductions in puzzling cases. The

POSITION OF THE THUMB. With reference to the rest of the hand makes either for or against favourable tendencies. It is bound to the first finger closely, and lying nearly parallel, it indicates a weak and cowardly nature. People with such thumbs are not open and frank in character, preferring to creep along in the shadow, and profit by another's enterprise. If in connection with this position the thumb is small, it indicates a weak and cowardly nature. People with such thumbs are not open and frank in character, preferring to creep along in the shadow, and profit by another's enterprise. If in connection with this position the thumb is small, it indicates a weak and cowardly nature. People with such thumbs are not open and frank in character, preferring to creep along in the shadow, and profit by another's enterprise.

also tell their story. The thumb-jointed thumb, which turns back from the hand, is a misfortune to the owner. He will never be rich by saving his earnings, and if a fortune should be left him it is likely to be soon dissipated. He is a spendthrift by nature, not only in money but in thought. If he gets a hobby he rides it to death, and his policy in all the affairs of life will be: 'If a little is good more will be better. And if he does not actually live out all his impulses, he will always fret by the spirit, and grow restless in resisting his natural tendencies. The thumb-jointed thumb is everything that is the opposite to the first type. And while people with these thumbs are not so compassionate or so helpful to others, they succeed by concentration and a certain amount of selfishness. They have the

DIRECTNESS OF PURPOSE, and the tendency to carry to successful issue great enterprises. They are egotistical, material, stolid, resistant. The chimpanzee, which has the hand most nearly resembling the human, shows the greatest weakness and want of intelligence in its under the long thumb may be always taken as indicating the more intellectual nature. The shorter the thumb the more brutal the passion that governs the nature. The relative length of the joints also play an important part. The first indicates the will power, the second denotes judgment, reason, and the third, which controls the Mount of Venus, indicates the affections and love of fellow beings. In a well-balanced nature the first and second joints are about of equal length. This indicates a wholesome adjustment between the intellect and the will. If, however, the first joint is longer than the second, the

WILL EXCEEDS THE JUDGMENT, and the person is likely to be stubborn, and often acts without reason or judgment. When the second joint is the longer a person plans better than he executes. In this case the first joint is longer than the second, the

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which he lacks the will to carry out. The third joint, the least of the hand, when too thick, indicates ungovernable passions and an inordinate love of the opposite sex. Such a person will be 'hail fellow, well met,' a boon companion, but is likely to neglect the intellectual demands both of his own home and his own self. To this abnormal indication may be traced many matrimonial infelicities. When the second joint is thin and small in circumference, as compared with the first, it is said to indicate great tact and niceties in judgment, even to the splitting of a hair. Whether the hand is firm or flabby has a modifying influence in all cases.

MILITARY SERVICE OF THE PAST.

The military service (in the modern sense) of England, and of every other European country, was born, bred, and nurtured in corruption. It was modelled on the bands of military adventurers who made war a matter of profit and loss, and offered shares in the business to any who would buy. Like all other trades these companies possessed their own standard of commercial morality, which was peculiar and not always to the taste of the peaceful citizen. Nevertheless the citizen himself, driven hard bargains with them, and cheated them whenever he could, cherishing the company's indelicacy itself by treachery, lawlessness and plunder. As the simplest means of acquiring property is to take it by force, these companies attracted the worst specimens of humanity; and as they began the ill-fame of the soldier, gradually the nation came to the conclusion that it would be better for them to take their business, so to speak, into their own hands, to form their own fighting companies, and to pay them themselves. They did so, but they still treated officers as shareholders by sale of commissions, still cheated both officers and men as far as they could, and when they found that the service was unpopular secured recruits by emptying the gaols and sending round the press-gang. This was the case in the days of Queen Elizabeth, when a company in Ireland could be bought for fifty pounds. Thus the bad name of the soldier became worse than before.

Then in England there rose a man, Oliver Cromwell, who changed the whole character of the soldier. He made him the best instead of the worst behaved of men, the cream of the population instead of the scum. He conquered the Crown for the Parliament; but the Parliament, still full of its old ideas of the soldier, followed the old traditions and tried to cheat him and his men out of the due. The Army, after showing infinite patience, exact the obnoxious House of Commons away and instituted military government. Cromwell died; his government perished with him; and Parliament resolved that it should retain and uphold a small remnant from the wreck of the New Model, but the House refused to recognise it or to grant powers to keep it in discipline. The grand traditions of Cromwell passed away, and in a few years it was again a ragged and a half-trained force, which was exactly what the Parliament desired. James II., to whom we owe the efficiency of the Admiralty and of the old office of Ordnance, increased the Army, and paid for the act with his throne. The country would have every ragged and half-trained man, but for the war with France that followed the Revolution. As things were, the Army was increased and taken over to Flanders, where though generally defeated, it was never disgraced, and though ragged and unpaid, it finished the war with success. It came home clamouring for wages justly due. Parliament disbanded almost the whole of it, thereby driving William nearly to abdication, and showed such dilatoriness in discharging the arrears of pay, that but for the renewal of the war, matters could hardly have ended otherwise than in a great military riot. The consequence was that even Marlborough, who took the greatest care of his men, could hardly raise recruits for his glorious campaigns. Before the war ended, it was found necessary in addition to endless other shifts to introduce short service, and to enlist men for three years. As the war was not concluded at the close of these three years, the country broke faith with the men and declined to let them go at the expiration of their term. Then came the dismissal of Marlborough, an eternal reproach to England, and the disgraced Treaty of Utrecht, which drove the men nearly mad and caused scores of officers to quit the service in disgust. After that followed the usual wholesale discharge. From that time to the present the story has remained the same. Every war meant a frantic rush to make an Army; every peace a less frantic rush to disband it. It was under such conditions that the Army fought the battles which gained for us Empire, with a strength so inadequate that its achievements are still the marvel of foreign nations. Inwardly it varied little from the accession of Queen Anne to the accession of Queen Victoria: from 1700 to 1800 it hardly varied at all. The military authorities, in view of the eternal jealousy of the House of Commons, followed the example of King William III. and fell back on three principal resources: first, to keep skeleton regiments; or in other words an army of officers; secondly, to raise Marines rather than soldiers; and thirdly, on all critical occasions to hire German mercenaries, who were rather cheap and native recruits. So things went on in much the same groove for two centuries. One great and silent change was accomplished almost imperceptibly, and one only. In early days, which lasted beyond the Civil War, gunnery, or to use the official phrase, 'artillery and gunnery,' had been reckoned on a distinct establishment from the duties of coast-defence and left the Army free for work in the field. So also the Colonies were guarded for the most part by independent companies, in the few cases where Imperial troops were employed at all, though the American and West Indian plantations relied chiefly on their own Militia. From the beginning of last century these guards and garrisons gradually disappeared, their duties being taken over by regular troops, and the Colonies absorbed more and more of the regiments of the line.

From 'The Making of the Army' by Sir John Lubbock, published by George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1900.

W. ROBINSON & Co., Piano and Musical Instrument specialists and experts. Work shops and factory, Duddell St., Show Rooms, Queen's Road Central.

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